

## The Washington Times

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## PLAYGROUNDS IN WINTER

A distinct forward step for Washington playgrounds was taken today with their opening for a fall and early winter season. For some time even the summer playground was regarded as an experiment. But the summer playground is here to stay. So successful has it been that its continuance through the fall and early winter is assured of success at the start.

For relief from the school room, and to avoid too much staying in the house in the cooler months, the playground is an excellent corrective. Scores of games and sports have been worked up which will keep the children active and warm while on the grounds. The problem of the "gang" that gathers on the streets after school is solved by the innovation.

It is to be hoped the winter playgrounds will receive the same support from the community and from those interested in the work as the summer ones did.

## PUBLIC WORK IN SCIENCE

Willingness of German scientific men to direct their talents to the use of the state is commented on frequently in this country as if no such loyalty were exhibited here. Within the past few months there have been shining examples of men who were willing to turn inventions over to the Government with which they could have made private fortunes, and the willingness of others to give their valuable time and inventive genius to their country.

At the Bureau of Mines one young man reported to his superiors a method which has just been pronounced commercially practicable of converting crude oil into three times as much gasoline as was derived from it before. At the Department of Commerce and Labor a worker has found a new method of testing cement which will revolutionize that branch of building.

Equally striking is the way in which men of the type of Edison have been willing to serve on advisory boards for national defense. A group of the leading scientific men of the country have shown their entire willingness to give their time and talents to the country's service. The American's service to his Government is not pressed against as it is abroad, and the average American takes such service for granted too much to talk a great deal about it.

## JAMES KEIR HARDY

Keir Hardy, socialist and labor leader in England, dead at fifty-nine years, was one of those men who have the idea that reform is to be accomplished by making bad conditions worse; by pursuing bad conditions to their logical result and making the public realize how bad they might logically become. A strong temperance advocate—he would have been a prohibitionist if he had lived in this country—he made one of his most famous bids for recognition as a great eccentric, by defending the right of the workman to get drunk. A railroad engineer had been discharged for being drunk. Hardy insisted that if a gentleman or a peer had the right to get drunk—and they surely exercised it often enough—then the workman must have the same privilege. There was a serious strike of railroad employees as a result of this affair.

At another time Hardy took up the cause of the coolie classes in India, and made speeches that were widely regarded as seditious. Instead of seeking amelioration of conditions that were undoubtedly bad, it was his aim to make them worse as a means to forcing attention and betterment. He was at least academically a revolutionist in his socialist teachings, always insisting that the working classes must be organized into a political solidarity in order that they might, by acting as a unit, compel attention to their demands. In the United States, on his various visits here, he was never quite able to understand how the working men could be so independent in their political action; he could not get far enough away from the British conception of caste to realize that in America a man's politics is determined by his opinions, and that there is no "labor vote" or "capitalist vote" when election day comes, because working men divide on political matters exactly as other people do.

Mr. Hardy was a boy in the mines at seven, educated himself, spent a long period in parliament, and was a real radical at all times. He was no constructive statesman, but he was the prince of agitators. Out of

his work came much of benefit to those to whom he devoted his public career, probably less, however, than could have been had if he had been less the untamed extremist.

## THE DRIVE IN THE WEST

Berlin frankly admits that the Germans have suffered severe losses in the first onset of the Anglo-French drive in the west. In Champagne the French took a real bite instead of a nibble; they drove the Germans out of their advanced line of trenches, and nearly three miles back, over a front of fifteen miles. In connection with this movement Berlin states that the French took large quantities of war material, and the French advisers say that fully 20,000 German prisoners were captured.

French reports tell of the capture of the town of Souchez and the famous cemetery there, at the point of the bayonet; the Germans insist that they evacuated these positions voluntarily. The British forces undertook two great movements, succeeding in the one in the La Basse region, but failing in their effort to take the important Ypres salient from the Germans.

The Champagne battle is described as only less important than the fight of a year ago at the Marne. Doubtless this is overstated; but the highly important fact seems established, that the allies are prepared with material for the long-continued effort that alone can possibly break through the German front and sweep the invaders back to the Rhine. The program seems to be to press the attacks especially along the western end of the line, with the intent to smash through there and then try to roll up the other parts of the German line.

The time is at hand when Germany must return to its old tactics of killing military checks; that is, rushing forces back from east to west to check the new advance.

Whether she can spare the forces from the east, whether the proposed drive against Serbia will be abandoned, whether the stores of German munitions, which have been used with most lavish prodigality all through the summer will bear the drafts—these are questions on the answer to which the developments of future operations must in large part depend. Doubtless the Germans are greatly outnumbered right now on the western front. They are confronted by the best equipped and munitioned army that has ever faced them from the first day of the war. For many months the French and British munitions factories have been turning out high explosive shells, whose purpose is literally to blast the Germans out of their trenches. It was discovered early in trench warfare that shrapnel, as against trenches properly constructed, was just about as useful as a hail storm. The men in the trenches went on playing pinocle till the storm had blown over. The only thing that performs as against modern trenches is the high explosive shell, which makes a trench look like a section of a New York subway after a blast of dynamite has gone off in the wrong way.

Long ago, realizing this condition, the French and British set about organizing to give their artillery about 70 per cent of this type of shells; and nobody knows how many of them are now stored back of their lines for the very use that has just been inaugurated. But the performances of the last few days have proved that no error was indulged when the specifications for this sort of ammunition was forwarded.

Artillery can make a trench uninhabitable; it cannot physically occupy it. That is the task for the infantry, at bayonet point; and the accounts describe the French bayonet charges, following the hail of artillery, as fearfully effective. So they were at the Marne, and so they have been everywhere. The French army is today accounted by the experts as the best, unit for unit, in the world. Its personnel is, as in the days of Napoleon, of high class and quality. The men who know most about such comparisons declare that if equal numbers of French and Germans, equally well equipped, with other conditions even, are opposed to each other, the odds will be distinctly on the Frenchmen.

The great line from Flanders to the Alps will provide ample opportunity to prove the claims of both sides in the next few weeks. Today it looks as if the great drive was on. The allies have waited to be

thoroughly ready; and they have seized upon a time when Germany and Austria are thoroughly occupied elsewhere.

By no means the least important result from the successful assaults in northern France, is the moral effect on the Balkan nations. Bulgaria has been perfectly frank in her determination to land with the war's winners; she has not been in a hurry to pick sides. If the crushing of Russia was suggestive of predestined German victory, the smashing of the boasted western line as if it were an eggshell is quite as well calculated to make the Bulgarian leaders hesitate further. The diplomatic effects of a great smash in France and Belgium may prove decisive even before the military outcome is determined.

## HIGH SCHOOL SOLDIERS

After a warm debate in its school board, Baltimore has just concluded to introduce cadet companies in its City College and Polytechnic Institute, corresponding to our high schools.

Baltimore will not regret the step. Each year Washington values more its High School Cadet Regiment. This year, especially, there is reason why every regular boy should go into it. Officials are watching with keen interest to see if the boys measure up to the opportunity. It is a reflection on the high schools that the cadet enlistments, even in the face of a law making drilling compulsory except upon written requests from parents, have been so small. The reason given last year was that many boys were more interested in athletics. Neither football nor baseball lasts throughout the school year, and many of the high schools' best athletes of the past also won shoulder straps in the cadets.

This year there should be every effort to have Washington boys take advantage of an institution Washington has developed which other cities are just beginning to copy. The boy who does not go into the cadets should be made to feel he is a marked man unless he has some valid excuse for staying out.

## TRAINING FOR INDUSTRY

More than the investment of capital will be needed to place this country in the advantageous commercial and industrial position for which the war has opened the way. No amount of money will make up for the lack of trained industrial workers.

Men who are trying to seize upon the opportunities facing us have been made to realize this as never before. In cursory fashion educational experts have gone abroad to study vocational training, as it was given in Germany and France. They have written monographs on Swedish and Norwegian trade schools. But only in a few sections has this training been introduced in this country.

To give vocational education an impetus in this country its friends long have sought the passage of a Federal law, carrying an appropriation. The realization of our shortcomings as we are about to enter the new field is very apt to bring this hope to a realization at the next session of Congress. The Smith-Hughes bill, which grew out of the studies of a commission of the whole subject of vocational training, is bound to attract attention and to find many friends. Persons who objected to it on the ground that it interferes with state control of education will be brought to realize that a national movement of this sort cannot safely be left to forty-five different Commonwealths. The bill's provisions, anyway, do not interfere with State jurisdiction of its educational institutions, but simply offer it aid in the same way that aid is given State agricultural colleges.

Even the labor unions recognize the need of such training, and, contrary to their effort in some directions of trying to limit the recruits in skilled trades, the American Federation of Labor has long supported the movement for Federal aid to vocational study. The measure to be introduced as the Smith-Hughes bill should be expected to command the support of both labor and capital interests, and it will redound to the benefit of both.

Judging entirely from present warlike preparations, the Balkans show indications of soon assuming their normal condition.

The new seamen's act permits the use of any tongue aboard American vessels; with the kind indulgence of Fritz von Papen, of course.

Before starting work on that new and revolutionary submarine, Mr. Ford should remember that conditions don't favor getting out in the middle of a tour and cranking the blamed thing.

The failure of a Berlin note to arrive at the State Department causes keen disappointment, with the same sentiment ruling when one does arrive.

ARCHIBALD LEWIS  
COME; DUMBA WAITS

Unless His Recall Is Announced  
Today He May Not Leave  
Tuesday.

Important developments in the cases of Ambassador Dumba, Consul General von Nuber, and Captain von Papen, the German military attaché, are expected this week.

The German submarine situation, according to various indications, including optimistic predictions of Ambassador von Bernstorff, will soon be cleared up. Meantime, Austria is believed to be prepared to recall Dr. Dumba.

Moreover, the remainder of the documents taken from James F. J. Archibald have arrived on the Cymric. A special messenger of the State Department met the boat, and the documents will be perused by State Department officials without delay.

Once Acting Secretary Polk and other officials have gone over all the documents, it is expected there will be quick decision as to whether Consul General von Nuber and Captain von Papen are to go.

Through his attorney, Archibald has been assured of opportunity to make an explanation to the State Department. Some time this week, Mr. Polk is expected to confer with Archibald. The Department of Justice has been inquiring into the case of Archibald, but the indications are that he is not to be punished.

The State Department has received safe conduct for Mrs. Dumba. The papers have been sent to her. She is scheduled to sail tomorrow on the Rotterdam. Mr. Dumba was to sail then, and has his trunk packed, but the indications are he will have to postpone this date.

Through the recall comes today, safe conduct cannot be arranged in time for the sailing of the Rotterdam. The Cymric brought over fragments of what it is asserted is the torpedo that struck the Heperland. The State Department will give due consideration to these fragments. However, the fragments are understood to have come from English sources.

## Concert Brings \$250

For Russian Hebrews

The first of a series of entertainments to benefit Hebrew war sufferers in Russia netted about \$250, it was announced today. The concert was held last night at the Old Masonic Temple by the Russian Hebrews of the Workmen's Circle of New York.

The permanent committee in charge includes L. Karchem, I. Talshoff, and Mrs. Plunk. The program last night included a piano solo, by Miss Sarah Baker, trio by Tony Caruso, and the song, "The Russian Soldier," by Miss Sadie Krupson; song, by Campbell Tepton, accompanied by F. H. Lippert; an address by Mr. Samuelson, song, by Emanuel N. Simons; piano solo, by Miss Sarah Buchalter; song, by Miss Helen White, whistling solo, by Bert Rosenberg, and a piano solo, by Mr. Burns.

WEDNESDAY HOLIDAY  
FOR FEDERAL CLERKS

President Issues Proclamation  
to Let Employees See G. A. R.  
Parade.

All Government departments will close Wednesday so employees may witness the Grand Army parade. An executive order to this effect was signed by President Wilson today.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock the President will receive David J. Palmer, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army and the Grand Army of the Republic. The President will shake hands with all veterans.

Visiting G. A. R. veterans were keenly disappointed to find the White House closed to the public. Failure on the part of workmen to finish the fall repairs in time is responsible. It may be closed all week.

While veterans are permitted to view the President's private offices, they are turned away from the main building.

Great Falls Opened  
For Many Visitors

Frequent electric train service from the terminal at Thirty-sixth and M streets northwest brings Great Falls, with its expert boat and motor launch, within easy reach of the public. Besides the falls themselves and numerous smaller falls, the remains of the canal, mill, and country, built under the direction of George Washington, are to be seen.

## Concerts Today

By the U. S. Soldiers' Home  
Band, Bandstand, at 6:30 p. m.

JOHN S. M. ZIMMERMANN,  
Director.  
March, "National Emblem" Bagley  
Overture, "The Beautiful Galatea"  
Solo for Clarinet, "Almora" Le Thiere  
Musicalian August Velt.  
Selection, "The Yeoman of the Guard" Sullivan  
Morceau, "First Heart Throb"  
An American Sketch, Ellengren  
Solo for Violoncello, "Myddleton"  
Waltz Suite, "Nid d'Amour" Waldteufel  
Finale, "Somebody Knows" von Tilzer  
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

By the Fifth Cavalry Band at  
Judiciary Park, 7:30 o'clock.  
W. J. CAIN, Chief Musician.  
March, "National Emblem" Bagley  
Overture, "Poet and Peasant" Suppe  
"A Musicalian Astray in the Hills" Herman  
Popular Melodies, "Remick's Hits,"  
15"  
Two Songs for Trombone:  
"O, Dry Those Tears" Moore  
"You Planted a Rose" Ball  
Solo for Violoncello, "Myddleton"  
Waltz, "Luna" Lincke  
Hungarian Fantasia, No. 1, Tihanyi  
Finale, "Goodbye" Ignacini  
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

America's Real Gainer  
In Readjustment Of  
Business of the World

Instead of Great Britain Getting Advantage of Increased Business United States Is Building Up Lasting Trade That Makes It Leader.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.

The American consul general at London, Mr. Skinner, has been at some pains to show in a recent report that while Great Britain is interfering, through its orders in council, with the movement of American textile products, British textiles are moving in increasing volume into the northern neutral countries surrounding Germany.

If Mr. Skinner has stated the case correctly, and Great Britain is increasing her own commerce with these countries while enforcing a blockade that shuts the United States out of them, then the United States has ground for a vigorous protest.

## SHOWS CONSIDERABLE INCREASE.

Mr. Skinner takes up first cotton. He shows that British re-exports of American cotton for this year to August 5, as compared to 1914 and 1913, were:

1915 to August 5.....Bales,  
1914 to July 30.....106,382  
1913 to August 21.....153,832

Thus it appears that the re-export of American cotton from Britain considerably increased in 1915, as compared to the previous years. Why did these re-exports increase after the war began? Commercial authorities declare that the explanation is simple, and has nothing to do with British efforts to "hog" the control of the business from Americans. Cotton for the north of Europe countries, before the war, was a large export from Britain by sea to Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, and Antwerp, thence to be distributed. The war closed the German ports and also Antwerp, which was the greatest maritime mart on the Continent. Cotton could no longer go to Denmark, Sweden, Norway, by way of Bremen or Hamburg. Those countries had their own and perfectly legitimate needs for it; they must get it somewhere else. They had always been accustomed to getting some of their cotton from Britain; they increased their orders there, which was the most natural thing in the world. The British authorities insist on the most complete guarantees that such cotton must not get to Germany; nothing could be more foolish than to assume, as some commentators have done, that Britain has merely tried to take over control of this trade.

They had been sending cotton to the neutral countries and letting it go on to Germany. Britain would be about to send re-exports to do that. Increased cotton exports from England simply represented the effort to supply demands that formerly had been supplied from Belgian and German distribution centers.

Figure Is Insignificant.  
Because of these conditions, England during the first seven months of this year re-exported an average of about 5,500 bales per month more than her average monthly re-exports for the two previous years. The figure is insignificant enough compared to the fact that in July, 1915, the United States exported 24,454 bales of cotton, and that in the seven months ended July 31 the United States exported just about 6,000 bales. The British re-exports of cotton business in 1915, in case, and entirely accounted for by the closing of continental ports.

Mr. Skinner gives a tabulation of the British exports and re-exports of cotton, colonial and foreign merchandise, comparing July, 1915, with the same month in 1914. In almost all the items there is shown a great increase in July, 1915. Exceptions are malt, rice, lard, coconut oil, and palm oil. There were decreases in the total British exports of all cotton and woolen manufactures; decreases, moreover, so large as to tell the story of a severe blow to the British textile and woolen industries. Some of the figures are taken from the Skinner report:

Wool, 4,927,000 lbs.; 879,500 lbs.  
Cotton yarn, 19,806,300 lbs.; 13,662,200 lbs.  
Cotton piece goods, unbleached, 220,991,300 yds.; 190,414,300 yds.  
Cotton piece goods, bleached, 177,044,300 yds.; 144,730 yds.  
Cotton piece goods, printed, 102,001,000 yds.; 78,447,400 yds.  
Cotton piece goods, dyed, 126,733,600 yds.; 88,600 yds.  
Wool tops, 4,021,700 lbs.; 1,446,000 lbs.  
Worsted yarn, 4,180,000 lbs.; 1,063,300 lbs.  
Woolen tissues, 11,065,400 yds.; 7,137,600 yds.  
Worsted tissues, 7,645,600 yds.; 6,148,900 yds.

The figures first given are those for 1914; the latter 1915.  
A glance shows that as a whole the British exports in textiles and materials have fallen greatly. Yet, while this is true of this business as a whole, the detailed figures, country by country, show some increases in British sales to the neutral nations bordering on Germany. The question in which American interests are most concerned is that of cotton goods. Much stress has been laid on increased British exports of cotton goods to France, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the Netherlands. The most impressive and indeed the only really important of these increases, were in sales to France. For instance, in the cotton piece goods, British sold France, in July of 1914, only 537,000 yards; it jumped in July, 1915, to 5,063,000 yards. In the woolen goods, while a year later she sold France 3,301,000 yards, in July, 1915, she sold 18,000 yards. And so on through the various textiles and textile materials.

Textile Trade Boost.  
The explanation is the same that has been given for other articles, except with some variations. Germany has in recent years built up a great foreign trade in textiles. She sold them to all the countries around her. The war shut off her supply of materials for these industries, and called the operators of arms. Germany could no longer stay in the market; her neighbors were compelled to turn to the United States and they turned to England, the world's greatest producer of these things, which was still in the market.

In the case of France, the situation was aggravated by the fact that the textile region of France is largely in the north. In the territory that Germany overran early in the war, France could not make her own cloths when her mills were in German hands; so she turned to her ally, England, to supply them, and this is the whole explanation.

No, not quite the whole. It is worth while to observe that the United States got a big share in this increased French trade in textiles. The United States commerce reports show that in the first six months of this year the United States shipped to France alone over \$3,000,000 worth of woolen wearing apparel, which was the same period of the last year before the war we sold France not a dollar of such apparel. In those same six months we sold England \$1,000,000 of woolen apparel and Canada \$1,000,000 worth; in the same period of the

STEEL INDEPENDENTS  
BEING CONSOLIDATED

Fight Between Steel Magnates  
Expected to Produce Startling Developments Soon.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—The consolidation of independent steel companies into two separate and distinct corporations, one fostered by the Morgan-Cory-Converse interests and the other by the Schwab-Dupont group, to control the American munitions output, rapidly began shaping itself today. Rumors are numerous concerning the steps taken by both interests, but none can be confirmed.

Officials of the Baldwin Locomotive Works today refused to discuss the report that the Schwab-Dupont group have acquired control of the company. Despite their silence, the report was generally credited in financial circles in view of the numerous meetings held last week between Charles M. Schwab, the Dupont and Baldwin directors. Brokers also admitted today that enough Baldwin stock had been transferred within the past month to place control of the great munitions and locomotive works into new hands.

Before the week is over it is believed several other companies will pass into the hands of either group. Startling developments are looked for in the Cambria deal within the next twenty-four hours. It is expected that the company will be acquired by the Morgan-Cory-Converse interests. Other concerns said to be involved in the bitter fight between the steel magnates are said to be the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the William Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company and the J. G. Brill Company.

WHAT'S ON PROGRAM  
IN CAPITAL TODAY

Meeting, Mid City Citizens' Association, 1009  
Seventh street northwest, 8 p. m.  
Meeting, War End Citizens' Association, 522  
Twentieth street northwest, 8 p. m.  
Concert, United States Marine Band, Penn.  
Building, 3 p. m.  
Organ recital, First Congregational Church,  
Avenue 10 and G streets northwest, 8:15 p. m.  
Concert, Fifth Cavalry Band, Judiciary Park,  
7:30 p. m.  
Concert, Carl Hagenbeck-Wallace School, Fifteenth and H streets northeast, 8 and 9 p. m.  
United States Soldiers' Home, bandstand, at home, 6:30 p. m.  
Meeting, Holy Trinity Parish, 8 p. m.  
Masonic-Lawson, No. 16, Potomac, No. 5;  
Knights of Pythias, 8 p. m.  
Board of Directors, Masonic and Eastern Star Home, Temple, No. 15, Columbia, No. 1.  
Odd Fellows-Union, No. 11, Covenant, No. 12, Drayton, No. 15, Langdon, No. 24, Esther, No. 5, Rebekah.  
Knights of Columbus-Potomac Council, Knights of Pythias-Calanthe, No. 11, De-catur, No. 8.  
Royal Arcanum-National Council, National Union-Council, Federal Council, Northeast Council.

Amusements.  
National—"Too Near Paris," 8:15 p. m.  
Belasco—"The Two Virtues," 8:20 p. m.  
Polk's—"The Grand Army Man," 8:15 and 8:25 p. m.  
Keith's-Vaudeville, 8:15 and 8:15 p. m.  
Gayety-Burlesque, 8:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Tomorrow.  
Convention, Sons of Veterans, Shoreham, 10 a. m.  
North Capitol and Eckington Citizens' Association, Eckington Presbyterian Church, North Capitol street and Florida avenue, 10 a. m.  
Reception, banquet and entertainment to soldiers and sailors, at the Virginia Association, Old Masonic Temple, Ninth and F streets northwest, 7 p. m.  
Concert for the Veterans of New Hampshire, New Hampshire Association of the District, run room of Battery armory, First street northwest, 8 p. m.  
Meeting Young Women's Hebrew Association, 1015 F street northwest, 8 p. m.  
Organ recital for G. A. R. members, First Congregational Church, Tenth and G streets northwest, 8 p. m.  
Masonic-Federal, No. 1, Takoma, No. 25, Acacia, No. 18, De Soloy Mounted, No. 4, Knights Templar, Robert de Bruce Council, Knights of Kadosh, Albert Pike Consistory, Yorkish Rite, Elks, No. 21, Bethlehem, Yorkish Rite, Elks, No. 17, Eastern Star, Odd Fellows-Washington, No. 6, Golden Rule, No. 22, Elks, No. 27, Fred D. Stuart, No. 1, Encampment.  
Royal Arcanum-Oriental Council, Knights of Columbus-Washington Council, National Union-Headquarters open.

Pastors Ask Closing of  
Chicago Bars on Sunday

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Ministers of every denomination sent out appeals to Mayor William Hale Thompson from their pulpits this morning, asking him to close the saloons of Chicago on Sunday. The bars have been open Sundays so long that the liquor interests contend "custom has made it a law."

The appeal of the clergymen is in response to Mayor Thompson's declaration that the voters of the City should pass on the question of Sunday closing. "Chicago ought to have home rule in this thing," he said. "The city knows what it wants."

Elk Kills Son in Duel.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 27.—Two buck elk in the city herd in Glen Miller Park fought a duel, and before the employees could separate them, Teddy, head of the herd, had gone to death his son, a two-year-old buck. Teddy is one of the finest specimens of elk in the country, and is ten years old. It is the first time in the history of the herd that a buck has been killed by another.

One Year Ago Today in the War

Germany continued her air raids on this date a year ago today, one Taube flying over Paris and dropping four bombs down on the crowds of Sunday promenaders. A Zeppelin made a bomb-dropping tour over Belgium, letting five bombs fall on many towns. One old man was killed and one building destroyed. The Japanese continued their advance against the Germans in the Kiaochow possession in China.

Russian troops stopped an attempted German advance across the river Niemen, and on the same day announced their army had completely surrounded Przemsyl, cutting all communications of that fortress. From this date the Austrian staff within the beleaguered city had to use aeroplanes to communicate with their "higher command."

Hand-to-hand fighting and bayonet charges marked the day along the allied line on the extreme west in France, the result of an effort to regain the ground lost on September 26. There were artillery engagements along the Meuse.

CITY TO HAVE NEW  
CO-OPERATIVE CLUB

Manager of Interior Department  
Organization Resigns to  
Broaden Scope of Work.

G. K. Weston, business manager of the Home Club of the Interior Department for more than a year, and organizer for many of the club activities, has resigned to take effect September 30. Mr. Weston will organize a co-operative purchasing club among the employees of other Federal departments and the District building, along lines similar to the co-operative plan which he has so successfully operated at the Home Club.

Ever since the Home Club co-operative buying plan was put into operation employees of the other departments have asked a share in this co-operative buying plan, and Mr. Weston felt that a club for all of the Government employees in Washington would offer a wider field.

The new organization will be known as the Weston Buyers' Club and will be limited to 500 members. It will be worked out in greater detail than the Home Club plan. Goods will be delivered at the homes of members in an automobile delivery car. The buying plan will not be confined to food products and household goods, but will include many other features, such as a club doctor, who will give his services to the members of the club at club rates, and other professional men will be engaged at club rates.

In addition, Mr. Weston will devote a good share of his time to the Government Clerks' monthly magazine, which he has been publishing for the last year for circulation among Uncle Sam's workers in the Capital.

APPEALS TO NATION  
TO ENFORCE PEACE

President of Harvard Favors Delay in Preparedness That People "Might Think."

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—In the current issue of World's War, President A. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard University, has written an appeal to all Americans, "pacifists, preparationists, and plain people," to interest themselves in the League to Enforce Peace, the central idea of whose platform originated with President Lowell, and whose president is William Howard Taft.

"There are three currents of opinion," says President Lowell, "about war in this country which are unaware that they are all on the same side. They are represented by the pacifists, the preparationists, and the rest of the people, who in ordinary times do not think about the subject at all."

President Lowell then declares that although some of the pacifists speak as if any alternative were preferable to war, very few of them would hesitate between national subjection or humiliation and war. The preparationists, he says, realize that the danger is not the best protection from aggression, but do not fully appreciate the importance of preventing wars elsewhere, and of "using our own preparedness as part of a larger plan of policing the whole world."